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N. C., Feb'y 14.

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C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 8, 1858. [NO. 2127.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Judge Douglas.—It appears to be a matter of doubt whether Senator Douglas has been read out of the Democratic party or not. The Administration press have proscribed him, but it is now doubted whether they were authorized to do it by the President It appears to have been the design of the President to remove all doubt on the subject when he dismissed the Douglas postmaster at Chicago.

During Mr. Douglas's absence from the Senate, in consequence of illness in his family, a Senatorial Democratic caucus was held, at which, as report had it, Mr. Douglas was proscribed and read out. Mr. Douglas, yesterday, took occasion to put the question to Democratic Senators whether this was true or not. Governor Allen, of Rhode Island, who was chairman of the caucus, replied explicitly in the negative. Some farther explanations were about to be made, when Mr. Toombs peremptorily objected to further disclosures. It would appear that the caucus had taken some steps on the subject, and the question may not yet be settled, and perhaps the little giant is only suspended and not dropped.—*Washington Letter.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.—We see it announced in the New York papers that the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, will probably sail from her dock at Brooklyn, some day this week for London, on her second voyage in aid of the great Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. She will be as on her former and first voyage, under command of Capt. Wm. H. Hudson. Since her return she has been caulked and refitted, and is now "as good as new." Her muster roll embraces 401 men, all told.

Walker and Nicaragua.—It is the general impression that the cause of Walker and Nicaragua, has, like the butcher's calf, "kind of gin out." The little General is lecturing occasionally in Tennessee but attracts very little attention. The resolutions offered in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, have never been removed from the table where they were placed when offered. The President's Message and the report of the Committee in the Senate, seem to have accomplished the task of placing the little General on the shelf most effectively.

The Legislature of Texas is a remarkable body and its labors without a parallel. They have a large amount of business on hand, and for some time have been holding three session a day—forenoon, afternoon, and at night. To these they have added a fourth, a session before breakfast. The Austin Gazette says the House now meets at 4 o'clock A. M., and goes to work.

An Oriental Funeral in Paris.—The funeral of the Queen of Oude, who recently died in Paris, was a rare spectacle for the pageant-loving population of that great metropolis, and the crowd of curious spectators was so great that it was almost impossible for the procession to move along, and it became necessary to close the boulevards to all other purposes until the ceremony was completed. An observer of the novel exhibiton states that the coffin—almost square, and covered with a superb cashmere—was placed on a hearse, draped with white silk and drawn by six milk-white led horses. On each side walked persons of the late Queen's suite, clad in violet silk robes, with pointed caps or bonnets on their heads. Two domestics followed, in strange, motley garments, after whom walked the son of the deceased in a blue mantle of ample dimensions, who on his head "the semblance of a kingly crown did wear," a strange ornament, considering the scene now being enacted in his native dominions. Behind came a complete throng of Indians, enveloped in gorgeous silks and cashmeres of every hue, and presenting a singular spectacle in the street, surrounded by the darkly-clad mob of a European capital. Previous to interment, the ceremony of embalming the body was performed by the Queen's attendants, in the court-yard of the hotel where they lodged. No incisions were made, but aromatic substances and perfumes were copiously introduced through the mouth, ears, and nostrils, and the corpse was profusely annointed with odoriferous oils and essences. It was then wrapped in bands of fine muslin and covered with a cloth of gold, while fires were kept constantly burning all around it until it was removed.

A Comfortable Establishment.—A correspondent of the New York Independent, thus describes the domain of the Duke of Devonshire:—"The domain of the Duke of Devonshire would cover one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference and contains 3000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, green houses, etc., is twenty-five acres. There are thirty green-houses, each from fifty to seventy-five feet long. We went into three or four containing nothing but pine-apples ripe; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures fifty-one feet in width and fifteen feet high, and bears one thousand peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grape-houses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long, and *such* grapes! We saw pine apples weighing ten or fifteen pounds each. One green house had only figs, another mushrooms. But what shall be said of the great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plants? It is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $50,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. We saw banana trees twenty feet high, with clusters of fruit, sugar-cane, coffee-trees, bamboo, and in short, every tropical plant that can be named. Several of the palm trees are from fifty to sixty feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath, is carried into pipes under ground to an outlet in the woods. The coal is brought in a tunnel 600 yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of 275 feet.

EPIGRAM.

A cart-before-horse blunder, to my mind,
Was Shakspeare's writing "cabined, cribbed, confined,"
A something in my cabin lately happened,
That makes me read "confined," then "cribbed" and "cabined."

Boston Post.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1858.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.—The Raleigh Standard keeps up a hot fire upon "the disorganizer," and in yesterday's issue devotes a column to the charitable purpose of destroying him. We extract from the Standard's article:—

"And is this a time, if there ever could be a time, in which Democrats should relax their organization? The administration of Mr. Buchanan, having staked itself for our Constitutional rights, is now engaged in an arduous and doubtful struggle. The peace of the country and the integrity of the Union are threatened. The power of our abolition assailants is increasing, and our power as a slaveholding people is diminishing. Mr. Buchanan leans upon true men everywhere, and especially upon the Southern States for support—not because he is sectional in his feelings—not because his position is a sectional one, but because the Constitution is with the South in this contest. He that is not *for* James Buchanan now is *against* him. We care not what his past associations may have been—we care not whether he has been a Democrat, a Know Nothing, or an old-line Whig, that Southern man who is not *now* for James Buchanan, is against him. Where is Mr. McRae? How does he stand in this respect? Is he for or against Lecompton? Does he or does he not sympathize with Judge Douglas in his opposition to the administration."

Whether Mr. McRae is for or against Jas. Buchanan, appears to us a matter of very small moment to any body. If Mr. McRae goes for the good of his country, of the South, of North Carolina, as he does in advocating our right to the public domain, it is a matter of no consequence what becomes of Buchanan, or of the Lecompton Constitution. We gain largely if Mr. McRae's views are carried out. We lose strength by the admission of Kansas, and need not worry ourselves to hurry it. It will come soon enough. It is a novel idea of the Southern Democracy that the power of our "abolition assailants" is to be stayed by the admission of another abolition State into the Union.

Whether Mr. McRae dissents or agrees with the policy of the Administration is not for us to say. But in his dissent, if he is a dissentient, he is not singular. "The grave-digger is abroad in the land," says the Washington Union, with plenty of work on hand in disposing of the numberless disaffected democrats in all sections. But it is becoming exceedingly dangerous to shoot the deserters, and it is a grave question whether the occupation of this wandering grave-digger will be to hollow out the graves of the fugitives or that of the party from which they have fled.

Who *does* support the Administration? The Standard says that "Mr. Buchanan leans upon true men every where." But who are they? There is scarcely a prominent Democrat in the country who does not differ with the Administration on some leading question of public policy, far more important to the country than this miserable, fraudulent Kansas business. In Congress the Administration meets only with defeat, though it begun the session with a decided majority of friends in each House. On this very Kansas question, though backed up by all the power and patronage of the Government, the Administration has been fairly and badly beaten in the House of Representatives. The Senate is not behind the House. An Administration measure of peculiar importance, the increase of the army to put down rebellion in Utah, urged upon Senators most earnestly, for *delaying* which they were plainly told that the people would hold them to fearful account, received *eight* votes in a Senate numbering 62! A substitute which the Administration was willing to take, and in support of which it had the aid of the ability, influence, and eloquence of Senator Seward, received *sixteen* votes!

These things are not the doings of free-soilers. Each House of Congress is largely Democratic. Hear the President's Organ, and learn that it is no uncommon thing for Democrats to differ with James Buchanan; that however such a test may be prescribed in North Carolina, it is not recognized elsewhere:—

"*Defeat of the Army bill.*—The Senate of the United States (says the Washington Union,) have by a very large and decisive vote defeated the proposition for an increase of the United States army. The commanding general of the army asks for additional troops; the Secretary of War concurs fully in the demand: and the President urges it upon Congress as a matter of public necessity. The Senate say no; and the Senate have a right to speak. The Executive has done its whole duty; the responsibility rests with the Senate for refusing troops to defend our frontiers against hordes of savages known to be under Mormon influence, and to be exhibiting symptoms of decided and general hostility to our people. The Senate take also the responsibility of jeoparding the campaign against the rebellious Mormons This, too, the Senate have a right to do; and the people have a right to know that it assumes the responsibility of the act.

"It is not at all surprising that the black-republicans should pursue this course, and that their neophytes who have been recently initiated into their mysteries, and who worship so devoutly now at the dusky shrine where Greeley, Abby Kelly, and the senator from New Hampshire kneel and cry aloud—it is natural enough that this conglomerate brotherhood should pig together in the same sty. But it is worthy of "especial wonder" that democrats should be found to vote persistently with them to defeat the measures of the administration, and in the attempt to force upon it a measure and a policy which would only embarrass it, and which was intended by the majority of its supporters to embarrass it."

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Democratic meetings in Orange and Johnston have nominated Mr. Holden. A meeting in Burke, W. W. Avery.

A meeting in Brunswick has nominated Judge Person.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb'y 26, 1858.

One of the Professors kindly took me, yesterday afternoon, to the Lecture Room where Professor Kimberly, of the Chair of Agricultural Chemistry, was to deliver his Lecture in course before such of the Senior Class, (a large majority of the 90 in that Class,) as have elected to attend his department. They presented a fine looking body of young men, generally manifesting an interest in the subject, though here and there was an audible voice from the crowd, and a lazy fellow lounging through the Lecture. I am more and more struck with the good appearance and general good behavior of the Students, so far as I have seen or heard. The citizens of the village, too, speak of this as a remarkably quiet session, with fewer instances of misconduct than usual.

The Lecture was on Water, its chemical properties, and its agency in animal and vegetable life. When he spoke of the fact that two-thirds of the human frame is composed of water, and that if all of that element were subtracted from the body of a man weighing 150 lbs., there would be but 50 lbs. left, he relieved the gravity of the subject, by an anecdote. One student had told another, that if the water in his composition were removed, there would be *nothing left.* "That would only show how pure I am," was the answer—and a very proper answer too, said the Professor. I was particularly interested in the clear manner in which the Professor described the process by which water was received into and nourished plants, and was subsequently evaporated, divested of all impurities, through the leaves. He spoke of pure water, sea water, &c., and when he closed with an offer to answer any questions asked him by the class, it might have been expected, that if the students were so fond of "fire water" as they have credit for in some parts of the country, some wag amongst them might have asked him about *its* qualities and effects. But their minds were not on that mixed element, and so the Lecture was at an end.

Professor Kimberly is popular with the Students as well as with others, I learn; and I was glad to see so large a portion of the class interesting themselves in those branches of science connected with Agriculture.

From the Lecture Room I visited the College Library, where are five or six thousand volumes, many of them of rare and costly works. Dr. Mitchell's Library, of nearly 2000 volumes, has just been added to the previous collection, the Trustees having very properly purchased it for $3500. The Doctor was a devoted bookworm. He bought books upon all subjects, and read them thoroughly. The minuteness and extent of his information is attested by many amusing facts. I will mention one that I have heard. A gentleman found a very curious insect, which he took to the Doctor to ask its name, &c. The Doctor promptly told him what it was, remarking that seven years previously a similar one had been brought to him—the only one he had ever seen. Not being able to classify it, he sent to the North for a book in which he expected to find a description of it. "I have not had occasion to look at the book since," said he, "but if you will go into my library and look on such a shelf, you will find the book, on such a page of which you will find the description." And there it accordingly was.

I suppose his Library cost him three times as much as it has now sold for, but the price paid is still creditable to the liberality of the Trustees.

The bell for evening prayers ringing whilst we were in the Library, I accompanied the Professor to the Chapel, where the process of calling the roll was rapidly performed, and then a most appropriate Prayer was offered by the venerable and estimable Senior Professor, the Rev. Dr. Phillips. I have often heard of irreverent behavior among the Students on such occasions, and was therefore much gratified at what I saw. It could not have been because they thought

"A chiel's amang them takin' notes,
"And faith he'll prent them,"

for I suppose not one in twenty of the young gentlemen had the least knowledge of me or my vocation.

A ride through the village to-day shows a great increase in its extent and population within the last nine years. There is, too, a greater proportion of tasteful residences than I remember to have seen in a village of its size. If the Railroad had been located through or very near to the village, I have no doubt that it would have grown much more rapidly, and that in process of time it would have become a large town. The inducement to heads of families to live where their children are receiving their education, to guard their morals and their health during that critical period in the moral and physical life, would have brought many here; and others would have come for the sake of the most excellent society—excellent in every sense of the word—to be found here. One cannot mingle in such society without improvement, and I confess myself delighted with all I have seen of it since I have been relieved of the cares of nursing. By the way, the instances of exceeding kindness towards sick students are very numerous. To-day I heard of one case in which the wife of a Professor had a sick student removed from his room in College to her house, where she nursed him most assiduously for eight weeks. What blessings are invoked upon the heads of such good Samaritans, by the far-off anxious parents and friends!

This afternoon I strolled into the handsomely furnished Halls of the two Literary Societies—their Libraries were not open. In the Philanthropic Hall I found portraits of Judge Gaston, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Hawks, Hon. W. R. King, Capt. Johnston Blakeley, Gov. Branch, Gov. Miller, and one other whom I did not recognise. In the Dialectic Hall, portraits of Mr. Badger, President Polk, Gen. Wm. R. Davie, Rev. Dr. Hooper, Judge Arch'd D. Murphy, Gov. Manly, Gov. Owen, and Jas. Mebane. Several of these are interesting as likenesses, and a very few as fine specimens of art; but the majority impressed me most unfavorably in both respects. Judge Gaston, Gen. Davie, and Dr. Mitchell, I liked greatly, and Dr. Hawks, though little like his present self—it was taken when very young. But the portraits of Mr. Badger, Gov. Branch, Gov. Owen, and perhaps some others, should be carried to the garret.

In the noble College Campus I found the four huge pieces of white marble intended for the pedestal and shaft of the Monument to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, who was so long the efficient President of the Institution. The work has been executed by John Struthers & Son of Philadelphia. Each of the four pieces is yet enclosed in a box. They were shipped by Wilmington, thence up the rail roads to Durham's depot, 12 miles off. Each piece was so heavy as to be brought separately from Durham, and it required twelve days to transport the whole over these 12 miles. The pedestal blocks are about 5 feet square, and 2 feet thick, the shaft about 14 feet high. It is to be inaugurated, with an Address, at the ensuing Commencement in June, in the place of the old and meaner monument now standing in the Campus.

CHAPEL HILL, March 1, 1858.

Some of the rare old newspapers with which Gov. Swain has kindly supplied me here, are well calculated to suggest a comparison with the mammoth blanket papers of the present day, as well in size and appearance as in the intellect devoted to their preparation. I have before me, for instance, three bound volumes of the "London Gazette, published by authority," beginning in December 1685, and extending to April 1704. In all that period of twenty years, there is not a particle of improvement, of progress, in the paper. It is published on the same ugly old type, old in 1685, but still used in 1704, on the same dingy paper, and of the same size, viz: two pages to each No., literally 6 inches by 9, the whole paper containing just about as much matter as two columns of the Observer. It is devoted entirely to news and advertisements, of which latter each No. contains from five to twelve very short ones. My examination has failed to detect a single line of editorial. Such was the newspaper of the great city of London nearly 200 years ago.

Next I have some hundred or more of old papers published in this country, mostly in this State, from 1723 down. Among these is a facsimile of No. 80 of the first paper printed by Benjamin Franklin, the "New England Courant," Boston, Feb'y 11, 1723. It is likewise a sheet of 2 pages; a very little larger than the London Gazette, and is filled with a long editorial laudatory of the paper, some foreign news, and *two* advertisements. It is rather an improvement upon the London paper of 20 years previous.

Next are the Boston Gazette of 1759, about four times the size of Franklin's paper, without any printer's name, and pretty much filled with advertisements; the Virginia Gazette of 1770; Connecticut papers of 1770 to 1772; the South Carolina Gazette of 1759; &c.

Of North Carolina papers there are the Raleigh Minerva; the Fayetteville Gazette; the Edenton "Post-Angel"; the Halifax North Carolina Journal; Supplements to the Cape Fear Mercury, Wilmington; the Hillsboro' North Carolina Gazette; the Salisbury Mercury; the N. C. Chronicle, or Fayetteville Gazette, &c. All of various dates from 1770 to 1802.

The N. C. Minerva, Extra, of March 11, 1800, is filled with the "Will of Gen. George Washington." The North Carolina Gazette of Oct. 8, 1796, is almost entirely filled with his "Farewell Address." The "N. C. Gazette, or Impartial Intelligencer, and Weekly General Advertiser," of Sept. 4, 1783, contains Washington's Farewell Letter from Newburg. The N. C. Journal of Sept. 13, 1802, (a furious Federal paper,) contains the celebrated vulgar lampoons of Jefferson and his "dusky Sally," by Jas. T. Callender, and much other matter of the same sort.

There is also a bound volume of "The North Carolina Magazine, or Universal Intelligencer," for 1764.

All these contain materials for History, but in how small a degree compared with the newspapers of the present day. At present, the History of a country—of this country at least—is written in its newspapers.

But far more important to the elucidation of the History of North Carolina, under the Colonial Government, is a large manuscript volume, of probably 500 or 600 pages, being a copy of the Letter Book of Gov. Tryon, and the Proceedings of his Council, from 1764 to 1771, embracing the period of the "Regulator's War," (that real beginning of the American Revolution,) whose patriotic objects and actors had been so long and so much misunderstood and misrepresented. The original of this book was found in a book store in London in 1845, and it contains much matter that is not found on file in the government archives of England. The copy made in Boston for Gov. Swain is one of the most remarkable and beautiful specimens of penmanship I have ever seen.

One of the first letters written by Gov. Tryon, 8th Dec. 1764, was a long one to Lord Hyde, "one of his Majesty's Joint Post Masters General," London, urging the establishment of a post, once in two weeks, from Williamsburg, Va., by Edenton, Bath, Newbern, Wilmington, and Brunswick, to Charleston, 480 miles, there being already, as he says, a mail once a fortnight from New York to Williamsburg. He states the inconveniences under which the public officers suffer for want of any mail at all, letters for North Carolina sometimes lying in Charleston six weeks before they were forwarded. They must have been a patient people in 1764. Only to think, that less than a hundred years ago there was no mail in any part of North Carolina, and that the only intercourse with the world was by sea and by chance travellers! The Assembly of the Province had appropriated towards the expense £67; and he asks the mother country to contribute somewhat to the expense.

If I can command an hour I will notice some other portions of this book.

Yesterday morning I attended Service at the University Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Wheat officiating in his turn, from the text, "Can the Ethiopian change his skin," &c. It was an able and eloquent discourse, the first of a series on the force of *habit.* It was most appropriate, too, to the audience. There were 400 young men, the *elite* of the youth of sixteen States of the Union, who are soon to go hence and diffuse the influence of their good or bad habits upon the world around them. To a faithful Minister and Teacher such an audience could not fail to inspire a deep and earnest feeling. I was much gratified to notice the orderly and respectful attention of the Students, quite as marked as in any congregation of equal size. And the same remark may be made as to the Service in the Episcopal Church at night, where quite a large number of Students congregated to hear an eloquent discourse from the Rev. Professor Hubbard.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, a communication was received from the Kentucky Legislature offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for Utah. A bill was passed granting the U. S. Arsenal at Rome, N. Y., to New York.

The Kansas Bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. Green of Missouri and Collamer of Vermont. The former gave notice of a substitute admitting Kansas and Minnesota in the same bill.

On Tuesday, the House bill making appropriations to fulfill the Sound Dues stipulations was passed.

Mr. Houston introduced a bill providing a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of the Texan frontier from the Indians; also a bill authorizing the President to accept the services of four additional regiments of volunteers.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Douglas on the 4th February, for information on Kansas affairs, were taken up. Mr. Douglas made a speech on the subject.

Mr. Douglas' resolution was debated for an hour, when the Kansas State bill was resumed.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend by a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to alter or abolish their constitution and substitute another, provided it be in accordance with republican principles.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday and Tuesday nothing of interest occurred.

WASHINGTON.—The Oration of the Hon. R M. T. Hunter, at the inauguration of the Virginia Washington Monument on the 22d ult., was in the main a noble production, delineating with master hand the character and services of the PATER PATRIAE. In one place, however, he speaks of Washington's "*wild* love of freedom and independence." There could not be a greater mistake, it seems to us, than to use such a term as descriptive of Washington's feelings or character. He was wonderfully exempt from any thing approaching wildness in either. On the contrary, his whole life was marked by the exhibition of the opposite qualities of calmness, temperance, and deference to authority and law. There was a wild love of freedom and independence in France in Washington's day, but it was in strong contrast with his love. That degenerated into cruelty and licentiousness, whilst his never lost its balance, but established genuine freedom and independence on a solid basis.

Another, and the only other blemish noted in the reading of this eloquent Oration, is the closing sentence, as follows:—

"Such are the achievements which place Virginia amongst the States and nations of the earth, where Washington, her own illustrious son, stands amongst men—the world's great paragon, the cynosure of his race."

This is too absurd! There has been truly but one WASHINGTON. He *is* the world's great paragon. But to exalt Virginia as a State as far above all other States and Nations as he is above all other men, provokes the laugh of derision, and only serves to call to mind the saying that the "Old Dominion" is like the potato, the best part of which is under ground.

HARNETT SUPERIOR COURT.—We are authorized and requested to announce, that a term of the Superior Court will be held for Harnett county this Spring, on the Twelfth Monday after the Fourth Monday of February.

The judge (Manly) assigned to ride the Fifth Circuit, and now in the discharge of that duty, is of opinion that this is in accordance with the plain purpose of the Legislature and the general effect of the laws relating to the subject—and we learn that he is fortified in this opinion by the judgments of others who have been consulted.

MONEY FOUND.—A Greensboro' Correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that he learns by letter from Elizabeth City that about $60,000 of the money belonging to the Farmers' Bank of that place, has recently been found concealed in a safe owned by Mr. W. W. Griffin, former Cashier of said Bank.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,865,697 bales against 2,293,954 bales last year. Decrease 429,257 bales.

From Washington.—We take the following notice of matters and things at Washington from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

"It has been determined to withdraw the troops from Kansas and despatch them as early as possible upon an expedition for Utah. Arrangements will be made immediately with this view. The troops will be organized and ready for the march upon the presumption that there will be no further use for them in Kansas. But it will be necessary for Congress to make an appropriation for the object, and they may delay this until it will be too late in the season to undertake the expedition. The animals which have been purchased for the supply of Col. Johnston's command have not been paid for, there being no funds for the purpose. If our military movements are to depend upon a prompt disposition of the Kansas difficulty in Congress, the season will pass in inactivity."

The Necessity of Recreation.—Men of the firmest nerves and the most established principles have need of occasional repose, in order to recruit their forces, and to recover the due tone of both body and mind. The stoutest frame is impaired, and the hardiest virtues grow sickly and languid, by unremitting exertion—and what Lord Bacon says of silence, that it is the rest of the soul, and refreshes intention, is here more generally applicable; and it is in the silence and calm of retreat that all our powers, natural and moral, are refreshed and invigorated, and made prompt for further service.

"Profitable Reading."—It is stated that seven of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler's recent "Shakspearean Readings," in New York city, netted the fine sum of $6,000. That is what may properly be termed "profitable reading."

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 27th ult., after an illness of only a few days, and in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. JULIA BUSBEE, wife of Quentin Busbee, Esq.

In Carbonton, Moore county, on Sunday, 21st ult., Miss CHARLOTTE CHALMERS, aged about 50 years. Also, on Friday, the 26th ult., Dr. JOHN A. CHALMERS, aged about 40.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.

The America, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Great Britain.—In the House of Lords, on the 10th ult., Earl Grey presented a petition from the East India Company, against any change at present in the Government of India, and gave his concurrence to the views entertained by the petitioners.

Earl Granville said the Government's only wish was to place India under the direct control of the Crown. An Independent Council would still be retained.

Sir John Packington, in a long speech, moved that an address be presented to her Majesty for a commission to inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report the changes, if any are required, for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes. The motion was agreed to after some debate.

In the House of Commons, on the 12th, Sir Geo. Grey, in response to inquiries, said that the evidence offered by the French Government of the complicity of Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and others in Pianori's attempt on the Emperor's life, was insufficient to justify proceedings against those parties, and that the British Government had declined to interfere.

Lord Palmerston explained that so far from Louis Napoleon having paid the legacy bequeathed by Napoleon the first to Cantillon for an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, an application for it had been rejected on the ground that the testator must have been in a state of mental aberration when he made the bequest. A part of the bequest was paid under the Bourbon *regime.*

Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in his new India Bill, to transfer the Government of India from the India Company to the crown. He explained that the bill proposed was confined to changes in the Administration and organization of the Company, which it was intended should in future be centred in the Imperial Government. The alterations proposed, were to be as little as was consistent with the object the Government had in view, to make the advisers of the Crown responsible for the Government of India It was proposed to abolish the Court of Directors, and in lieu thereof, to establish a council to be mainly composed of persons who had been in India, or who knew Indian affairs well; the council to consist of eight persons, to go out in rotation every two years; the President of the council would be appointed by the Government; the power of the President would not extend to matters of finance. In such matters the President would have the assistance of four councillors; the President would be one of the Secretaries of State, with a stipend accordingly. Palmerston further explained the provisions of the measure, and urged the House to consent to its introduction.

Mr. T. Baring moved as an amendment that it is not at present expedient to legislate for the Government of India.

The matter was then debated at some length, but without arriving at any result.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount from three-and-a-half to three-and-one-eleventh per cent. The movement was anticipated, and its effect was slight. The rate has not been so low for five years. The applications at the Bank slightly increased after the reduction.

The Times says that there is a general tending to an increase of animation in business matters.

India.—Further, but unimportant details of the news taken out by Wednesday's steamer, had been published, but nothing later had been received.

Prussia.—The Times' correspondent says, in regard to the reception of the Prince and Princess Frederick William at Berlin, that no similar event in Prussian history has been celebrated with so much real enthusiasm of the heart as that which has just passed.

Russia.—A letter states that a violent earthquake was felt at Yoroutsk, a town situated to the West of Lake Barkal, in Siberia. The shock was so great that it extended as far as Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China.

The journals of Moscow contain a list of 501 landed proprietors, belonging to the order of the noblesse, who have given in their adhesion to the liberal measures of the Emperor respecting the emancipation of serfs, which it was expected at one time they would oppose.

The alleged submission of Schamyl is not confirmed by the latest intelligence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Broker's Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Market quotes the sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 10,500 on speculation, and 7,500 for export. All qualities had advanced fully ⅛d per pound, and in some instances rather higher rates were paid. The sales of Friday were 15,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were on speculation, but none for export—the market closing active and buoyant at the following quotations:—Fair Orleans, 7⅛d; middling Orleans, 7⅛d; fair Mobiles, 7⅛d; middling Mobiles, 7⅛d; fair Uplands, 7 5-16d; middling Uplands, 7 1-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 285,000 bales, of which 148,000 were American.

State of Trade in Manchester.—The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market, sympathizing with Liverpool, was active and buoyant.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Items from the War Department.—The War Department has received despatches from Col. Johnston, which indicate insufficiency in the present means at Fort Laramie to transport provisions to Camp Scott, and it will be necessary for these to reach him by the first of June. Gen. Scott has therefore issued orders for 206 mule teams and wagons to be concentrated at Fort Leavenworth with the utmost despatch to transport the commissary stores at Fort Laramie to Johnston's camp. Seven companies of cavalry will escort them thither, the train to start as early as the 10th of March.

In consequence of the known intentions of the Mormons to intercept Marcy on his return from Santa Fe, orders have been sent there to furnish an escort. Col. Johnston says that no incident of importance has occurred since his last dispatch. The troops are in excellent health and spirits, but many have been frost bitten.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Santa Anna Returning to the Presidency.—A letter from Havana says that Santa Anna is expected from St. Thomas, whence he intends to proceed to Mexico in a Spanish war steamer, and will assume the Presidency for the last time.

The marine losses for February are stated at thirty-six vessels, making the total value of property lost one million two hundred and eighty-four thousand three hundred dollars.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Feb. 12, 1858.

* * * But this view must be regarded merely as a commercial one. Political events may defeat all calculations, and the recent demonstration from France should induce every one to act with caution.

Probably a majority of the people of England still believe that the Emperor of France does not meditate an ultimate war with this country. There is an ineradicable impression as to his "sagacity," such as is always created by success, which prevents people from supposing that he could contemplate such a course. Do what he may, therefore, he will still be "our faithful ally," until possibly some morning an announcement in the *Moniteur* will throw a new light upon the matter. At present any hostile manifestations are simply viewed as part of his astute contrivances for diverting the army and preventing them from supposing he is too unflinchingly devoted to us. "The last thing he will do will be to break with England," is the cry, and the wish is father to the thought. Perhaps it is to be the last thing he will do, but there are those who believe he will do it, nevertheless.

He is sending a fleet to the Red Sea, ostensibly to be ready to convey a body of French troops to China, where it is certain they will not be needed. These troops are to go through Egypt and to embark at Suez. At all events, the ships of war will be at Suez, whether the troops are sent or not; and in case of necessity these ships will be ready to stop the overland transit. They might also take in hand the Australian mail steamers, and even visit some of the Australian ports. At the same time France is to be separated into five great military divisions, but all, according to the representations made, merely with a view to home protection. Every office of the state is likewise being thrown into military hands, even that of Minister of the Interior having just been filled in this manner. Of course, again, it will be said that the soldiery thus predominant will fully approve the maintenance of the motto, "The Empire is peace," and will find every satisfaction for their ambition in remaining at home to act the part of spies and policemen. With every tongue silenced, every pen destroyed that would dare to put forth a word in support of commerce, morality and good faith, in contradistinction to the fiercer impulses of these sons of glory, it will still be contended, until the plot is matured and the moment arrives for throwing off the mask, that the days of revenge or aggression have passed, and that the exchange of international benefits, the promotion of friendly intercourse and the cultivation of the beneficent arts constitute the supreme aim of France. To any one who credits such profession the question should be, "Have you ever seen or conversed with a French soldier?" If so, he would merely require to be reminded that it is the French soldier that now represents the country.

It was mentioned some time back that immediately after the visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne, the English project for a railway and telegraph to India by the valley of the Euphrates was suddenly discountenanced by the Government. Some persons fancied there might be a connexion between the two events. The stoppage of our communications is the primary mode by which we can be embarrassed. The Egyptian transit, as has already been observed, could be cared for in that respect. The Euphrates route might offer more impediments to interference. Hence observers who find it impossible to dispel the suspicion that one of the conditions at Osborne, in return for certain concessions on the part of France, was that the Euphrates scheme should no longer be supported by our authorities. At all events it is admitted that French influence at Constantinople has prevented the concession for the telegraph being granted. It was promised to an English company, and had already passed the Council of State, when at the eleventh hour an intrigue succeeded in preventing its signature by the Grand Vizier. But for that fact we should by this time almost have been in instantaneous connexion with India. The loss by the depreciation must be counted by millions. Under any circumstances, therefore, we find it expensive to meet the consequences of having a faithful ally. But the Emperor Napoleon gave a thousand pounds to the relief fund for the sufferers of the mutiny, and our public, perfectly blinded with the touching act, had no wish to see further.

Finally, if there were no other reason for watchfulness, it is to be remembered that there is not a single step in the career of his uncle which Louis Napoleon has not tried to imitate—except that of making war upon England.

Under these circumstances—remembering the meeting last Autumn at Stutgardt with the Emperor of Russia—remembering also that the professions and solemn oaths of our ally in all other respects have invariably proved deceptions, to cover some patiently concocted scheme of an opposite character—warily pursued for years and never communicated to any one till the last moment—it will be seen that it would at least be unwise to cast away all idea that the political horizon of Europe will ever again show a cloud. Indeed the existence of a cloud has just been made apparent, and although it may be said to have been no bigger than a man's hand, it is an important thing to consider that the man to whom the hand belonged was Louis Napoleon.

Curious Custom in Burmah.—"On the 12th of April, the last day of the Burman year, we were invited by the Maywoon (*i. e.*, Viceroy of Pegu) to bear a part ourselves in a sport that is universally practiced throughout the Burman dominions on the concluding day of their annual cycle, to wash away the impurities of the past, and commence the new year free from stain; women on this day are accustomed to throw water on every man they meet, which the men have the privilege of retorting. This license gives rise to a great deal of harmless merriment, particularly among the young women, who, armed with large syringes and flagons, endeavor to wet every man that goes along the street, and in their turn receive a wetting with perfect good-humor. Nor is the smallest indecency ever manifested in this or any other of their sports. Dirty water is never cast."

Parisian Superstition.—A curious piece of statistics is furnished by some of the Paris papers. It is observed that on a Friday the omnibus circulation of Paris diminishes in a proportion of twenty-five per cent.—proving how strong is the superstitious avoidance of doing any thing that can be helped on that day. It is also further remarked that when the Friday happens to fall on the 13th day of the month the omnibus receipts decrease at the rate of fifty per cent.

Boots for the Princess Royal.—One item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal of England on her marriage should attract the attention of American women and be adopted by them. A part of her "fit out" was twelve pair of boots, which are described as useful and solid. Some of them, intended for rough walking, are provided with treble soles.

There are several millions of dollars lying in the New York Savings banks, in other banks, and in Trust companies, for which no owners can be found, having lain so long and been so often advertised that a strong presumption arises against any call being ever made for them.

THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

The debate upon the bill for the admission of Kansas has been commenced with much ardor on both sides, and, so far, it is conducted in good temper.

The Administration has abandoned the idea of raising volunteers for service in Utah, whether on the Pacific side, or this side. The judgment of military officers of experience, is against it. I learn that Col. Johnston will certainly move from Fort Scott to Salt Lake City early this spring, upon the arrival of the mules, horses, and other supplies which Capt. Marcy is conducting to him. If no accident happen to Capt. Marcy's train, he will reach Fort Scott by the 1st of June, or before.

But without waiting for reinforcements, Col. Johnston is certainly, as I have stated, to march for Salt Lake in June. About forty or fifty miles of the way will be perilous and laborious in the extreme. There is no way, as I learn, to avoid the Echo Canon, which is twenty miles long. This is a narrow ravine between steep mountains, from which boulders may be thrown down, filling the narrow road. All the obstructions which the Mormons may place there must be removed before the army and its long train can pass. There are other Canons of three or four miles' length to pass.

It is possible that, if the Mormons determine to resist the march of the troops, they may give the expedition a great deal of trouble, by reducing those in front to great straits. Apprehending that, the Executive has determined to send to their relief the twenty-five hundred men in Kansas, under Gen. Harney. These troops will be organized for the expedition, and will be ready to march in a month, if Congress will appropriate the money for their supplies. At least two millions are wanted immediately for the purpose.

From Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake City the distance is twelve hundred miles, and the troops can make the march, with their train, in three months. It is not probable that they will be enabled to commence the march before the 1st of May; and they may, if unopposed by a powerful enemy, reach Salt Lake by the 1st of August.

From the Providence Journal.

A LETTER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

We have seen a letter from one of the Mormon women at Salt Lake City, written to her daughter, in this vicinity. She describes her situation there as very comfortable, and writes with full confidence of the security of the Saints under the protection of the prophet; she scouts the idea that they can be harmed by the United States troops. She says: "I expect you have heard the loud talk of Uncle Sam's great big army coming up to kill the saints. Now if you did but know how the saints rejoice at the folly of the poor Gentiles. There are about four thousand on the border of our territory, with six hundred wagons,—one naked mule to draw them, all the rest having died. The men are sitting in the snow, about a hundred and fifteen miles from us, living on three crackers a day, and three-quarters of a pound of beef a week. Thus you see the old prophet's words are fulfilled, —'whoever shall fight against Zion shall perish. The time is very near when one man shall chase a thousand, and ten shall put ten thousand to flight.' Zion is free; she is hid in one of the chambers of the Lord. We are a free people. We do not fear Uncle Sam's soldiers. We only fear our Father in Heaven We are learning his commandments, every day, from his prophet, and I am determined to keep them. If you were here, and could hear the prophet's voice, as I do, and hear the lion of the Lord roar from the mountains, as I do, and know how near the scourge of the Lord is upon the Gentiles, you would flee to the mountains with haste. The time has come when the Lord has called all the elders home, and commanded them to bind up the law and seal the testimony. They are now coming home as fast as possible. What comes next? The judgment, hail storm, thunder, lightning, pestilence, war; and they that will not take up the sword against their neighbor, must flee to Zion for safety. Will you come, oh! my dear children?"

There is much more of the same character. We have copied this to show the strength and character of the delusion that prevails in Utah.

The Issue Made Up.—In response to Brigham Young's very warlike message, sent to his Legislature now in session, resolutions have been unanimously adopted, eulogistically endorsing the whole official course of Brigham Young; declaring that he should be sustained in every act he might perform or dictate in accordance with the Constitution and "constitutional laws" of the U. States and the laws of Utah for the protection of the lives, peace, and property of the people of the Territory; that the General Government shall not force unpalatable Federal officers upon the Territory, and—

"Resolved, That while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested toward a most loyal and innocent people by the present Administration of the General Government, we will contine to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage by appointing, contrary to the Constitution, officers whom the people have neither vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to office for Utah by the present Administration either qualify for or assume and discharge within the limits of this Territory the functions of the offices to which they have been appointed, so long as our Territory is menaced by an invading army, (for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizen or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty,) nor so long as such appointees are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their back to enable them to carry out the traitorous designs concocted for depriving American citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights.

"Resolved, That we will at least have our constitutional rights to a voice in the selection of our Territorial officers, and in the enactment of local laws for our Government."

The Legislature unanimously declare, and as an additional solemnity affix their individual signatures to the declaration, that no officers other than those of their own selection shall exercise the functions of office among them until the United States army is withdrawn from the precincts of the Territory; and inasmuch as the same declaration was made and acted upon before that army was sent there, and the reason for that army being sent was to assert the Federal authority in this and other respects, the issue is now fairly made and can only be settled by the submission of one or the other of the parties in conflict. Shall the United States Government or the people of Utah Territory submit?—*Com. Adv.*

The Ass.—We all talk of the ass as the most stupid of the field, yet if any one shuts up a donkey in the same enclosure with half a dozen horses of the finest blood, and the party escape, it is infallibly the poor donkey that has led the way. It is he alone that penetrated the secret of the bolt and latch. Often have we stood at the other side of the hedge, contemplating a whole troop of blood mares and their offspring patiently waiting while the donkey was snuffing over a piece of work to which all but he felt themselves incompetent.

Pretty Good Pay.—That tawny Southern gentleman, William Bowlegs, Esq., head and chief of the two hundred Indians, negroes, half-breeds, mulattoes, *et id omne*, in Florida, yclept Seminoles, has, for a term of years, been one of the leading heroes in the warlike annals of the United States. Snugly ensconced in the fastnesses of the everglades, William has been vainly sought by martial bands of dragoons, mounted riflemen, and the like, at the rate of we know not how many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum to the national treasury. All sorts of schemes have been tried to catch him, and as none have succeeded, an attempt is now in operation to bribe him and his followers to go to the West. It will scarcely be credited, yet a Florida paper soberly tells us the fact, that the government now has agents in Florida, authorized to offer Bowlegs and crew ten thousand dollars in cash, at once, if they will go to the Seminole tract, west of Arkansas, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars immediately on their arrival there, twenty-five thousand dollars per annum forever after, and land to be given for cultivation with farmers, blacksmiths, etc., to do their work, under pretext of teaching them civilization. Under such circumstances, there are a great many white folks who would like to be Seminoles, as the offer secures a handsome fortune to every man, woman and child of the whole two hundred. If Billy scorns that bribe, it will be a question which predominates in his composition, the patriot or the fool.—*Pet. Express.*

Espionage in France.—The London Morning Post, the English Court Journal, having offered a flimsey excuse for the appearance of the offensive articles in the Moniteur, the Emperor's organ, that they had escaped attention, &c. &c., the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser replies:—"Until the appearance of this statement of the Post, I supposed that everybody knew, at least every journalist, that nothing appeared in the *Moniteur* that was not official; that no matter whether it was under the head "official" or "non-official," it all issued from the Secretary's office. A friend, who is employed in the *Moniteur* office to make the translations from the American journals, assures me that not a single line appears in that paper that has not passed through the office of the Minister of State, and been marked *bon a tirer*. Murders, chapters from Lieut. Maury's navigation papers, many of which have been published lately, etc, are read over carefully with the rest. And the proof which he offers that they are carefully read, is this: that frequently his translations have a sentence struck out, or are condemned entirely, because of a supposed allusion to politics. Not only does the Minister or his chief know the contents of each day's issue, but M. Pancoucke, the publisher and the two principal editors, inspect the matter before it goes to the Minister's bureau. Moreover, these offensive army addresses contained asterisks here and there, showing that the censors of the journal had looked over them and expunged sentences, no doubt still more offensive to England than those allowed to remain. The assertion of the Post that these addresses slipped into the *Moniteur* carelessly is simply absurd.

"For these army addresses it appears the Emperor's Government has apologized to England. On the other hand the French Minister at London has complained of the violent language used by Mr. Roebuck in his speech on the refugee bill or rather the complaint was made because a member of the house was "allowed to use such language without being called to order."

"Apropos of this speech of Mr. Roebuck, the English journal of Paris, in order to reproduce it in its columns, submitted it to a singular emasculation. Among other examples, the following is not the least curious, where Mr. Roebuck says "Napoleon the Great did not do it, and certainly Napoleon the Little cannot," Galignani has it, "Napoleon the Great did not do it, and certainly no monarch can." That may be an agreeable compromise for the new law on "general surety," but it is not exactly doing justice to Mr. Roebuck."

Thos. Jefferson's Father.—His Great Strength.—Peter Jefferson's *physique* is described by Mr. Randall as follows:—

He was a man of gigantic stature—plain, and averse to display—he was grave, taciturn, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advances. He was one of those calmly and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted! He could simultaneously "head up"—raise from their sides to an upright position—two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds a piece! He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them stand aside, seized the rope and dragged down the structure in an instant. Traditions have come down of his continuing his lines as a surveyor through savage wildernesses, after his assistants had given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on the raw flesh of game, and even of his carrying mules, when other food failed.

How to Prevent Colds.—A bad cold, like measles, or mumps, or any other similar ailment, will run its course of about ten days, in spite of what may be done for it, unless remedial means are employed within forty-eight hours of its inception. Many a useful life may be spared, to be increasingly useful, by cutting a cold off in the following safe but simple manner: On the first day of taking cold, there is a very unpleasant sensation of chillness. The moment you observe this, go to your room, and stay there. Keep it at such a temperature as will entirely prevent this chilly feeling, even if it requires 100 degrees of Fahrenheit.

In addition to this, put your feet in water half-leg deep, as hot as you can bear it, adding hot water from time to time for a quarter of an hour, so that the water shall be hotter when you take your feet out, than when you put them in. Then dry them thoroughly, and put on thick woollen stockings, even if it be summer—for summer colds are more dangerous—and for twenty-four hours eat not an atom of food, but drink as largely as you desire of any kind of warm tea, and at the end of that time the cold will be entirely broken without any medicine whatever. Efficient as the above means are, not one in a thousand attends to them, led on as most men are, by the hope that a cold will pass away itself. Nevertheless, this article will now and then pass under the eye of a wise man who does not choose to run the double risk of taking physic and dying too.

Medical Journal.

Let those who are often afflicted with colds, ministers, students, consumptives generally, cut out the above directions and preserve them; if faithfully followed, they will do you more good than all the pulmonaries, cold cordials, and other hurtful nostrums, which now load your shelves.

Jeremy Taylor, speaking of the widow of a blacksmith, who was constantly laboring to procure the necessaries of life, thus quaintly portrays her character: "Her ideas of heaven were few and simple. She rejected the doctrine that it was the place of constant activity, and not of repose, and believed that when she at length reached it, she would work no more, but sit in a clean white apron and sing psalms.

STATE TAXES PAID IN 1857.

From the Comptroller's Report.

BLADEN COUNTY.

JOHN S. WILLIS, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	581,868
Valuation Land,	$929,278
Town Property,	$21,883

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$1,393 92
Town Property,	32 82
Polls,	1,472
Interest,	329 88
Salaries and Fees,	91 30
Studs and Jacks,	7 50
Capital in Trade,	27
Marriage License,	33 25
Pistols and Knives,	46 25
Dirks and Canes,	1 30
Gold Watches,	106 25
Silver Watches,	24 90
Harp,	2 50
Pianos,	7 50
Plate and Jewelry,	6 13
Riding Vehicles,	216 11
Merchants' Capital,	233 30
Liquor Traffic,	179 44
Peddlers,	101
Retailers,	30
Taverns,	1 50
Horse and Mule Drovers,	25
Drugs and Medicines,	5
Total amount,	$4,346 12

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor 8½ cents per $100 value real estate and 25 cents per poll,	$1,528 89
County Expenses, 10 do., and 30 do.,	1,834 61
Schools, 6⅔ do., and 20 do.,	1,215 76
Total amount,	$4,579 26

CHATHAM COUNTY.

R. B. PASCHALL, Sheriff.

Acres Land,	47 6,145
Valuation Land,	$1,849,981
Town Property,	$78,430

STATE TAXES.

Land,	$2,834 97
Town Property,	117 64
Polls,	2,070 60
Interest,	854 80
Dividend and Profit,	46 64
Salaries and Fees,	74
Mortgages and Deeds,	28
Studs and Jacks,	138
Capital in Trade,	10 60
Marriage License,	59 85
Gates. Bridges and Ferries,	32 50
Pistols and Knives,	18 75
Gold Watches,	107 50
Silver Watches,	41 10
Pianos,	39
Plate and Jewelry,	21 85
Riding Vehicles,	475 41
Playing Cards,	10 50
Merchants' Capital,	363
Liquor Traffic,	91 48
Retailers,	80
Taverns,	15
Circus,	30
Billiard Tables,	125
Drugs and Medicines,	12 99
Livery Stables,	25
Total amount,	$7,724 18

COUNTY TAXES.

Poor, 7 cents per $100 value real estate, and 25 cents per poll,	$2,477 14
County Expenses, 20 do., and 45 do.,	5,815 48
Schools, 3 do., and 15 do.,	1,250 07
Total amount,	$9,542 69

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

We barely had time to allude, in a portion of our last issue, to the disastrous fire on the 23d ult., and to the painful fact that two children perished in the flames.

The fire originated in the dwelling house occupied by Mr. Thos. J. Marshall. It was discovered between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. The family slept up stairs, with the exception of the servant girl. The first intimation Mr. M. had of his house being on fire, was in hearing his name called by the girl, who had some difficulty in awaking him, when he aroused and found himself almost suffocated with smoke. He awoke his wife and they immediately sprang for the stairs, but found them and the whole of the lower portion of the building enveloped in flames. With no other means of egress their only alternative was to jump from the upstair window into the street. This Mr. M. instantly did, the idea occurring to him that he would procure a ladder and thus be enabled to save his wife and children, but, upon searching the neighborhood he could not find one sufficiently small for him to carry it himself, nor could he arouse the neighbors in time to be of any assistance. Despairing of saving them in this way, and almost frantic, he returned to his house then almost entirely in flames, and shouted to his wife to throw the children to him from the window and then jump out herself; but, as the words were uttered, he heard her screams below stairs. Rushing in through the fire and smoke he found her lying on the floor, where she had fallen overcome by fright and suffocation, and totally unable to account for the manner in which she had descended the stairs, as they were nearly a complete sheet of flame. On reaching the street Mrs. M. stated that one of her children (an infant about 6 months old) was on the floor where she was found, when some one rushed in and rescued it; not, however, without its having sustained very serious and, we fear, fatal injury. Another effort was now made to save the other children, but alas! too late! The ladder was quickly ascended by the frantic father, who attempted to effect an entrance, but, when the windows were opened, nothing but a complete mass of fire and smoke met his agonized gaze, entirely precluding the possibility of his entering the room or of his children being alive. It was then that hope forsook the bosoms of the unfortunate parents, and they realized the terrible and heart-rending fact that their children had perished.

The children were both boys, the eldest, 4 years and 8 months old, and the other, 2 years and 7 months.

There were five buildings destroyed, two of which belonged to the estate of the late Capt. M. A. Outten.

P. S. Mr. Marshall's only remaining child, has died from the effects of the fire. It lingered until Sunday evening last, when death terminated its sufferings.—*Newbern Union.*

Big Hog.—A correspondent from Kenansville writes us about a hog recently butchered in Duplin county, which he thinks, will go ahead of anything in that line which has yet been reported. Mr. Jacob Bostick, of Duplin county, recently butchered a hog, thirty months old, which weighed 632 pounds. It was certainly "large for its age." Old Duplin is hard to beat.

Marriage.—A plea for marriage, if it required any is to be found in the following passage from Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health*: "That the relation of marriage is the more natural condition of man, and, in the main, promotes happiness and long life, is demonstrated in the double fact, that unmarried adults do not live as long an equal number of married people, and that there are more insane single persons in our asylums, in proportion, than of married."

Remember Prosperity!—"We write," said good Bishop Hall, "our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memories serve us too well to remember the latter, but we are strangely forgetful of the former." Many people would seem to have a singular preference for misery.

Business Matters in New York.—Nothing will more clearly indicate the depression of business than a comparison of the receipts from customs during the months of February this year and last year:

Received for customs in February, 1857	$5,142,822
Do in February, 1857	1,483,370
Decrease	$3,659,452

The amount received from customs on Saturday only reached the sum of $12,900; from all sources $58,054; balance in all funds $3,420,961.

The last news from Europe and the large California remittance have imparted life and cheerfulness to the money and stock markets. The advance in the latter has equalled an average of two per cent. The speculative passion is up again to fever heat, and doubtless there will be an o'erleaping of the bounds of prudence; and, strange to say, the fancy stocks are preferred to those of the States.

The Defeat of the Army Bill.—The loss of the army bill, which was an Administration measure, by such a decided vote in the Senate, would, in like circumstances, as the Washington *States* observes, drive an English Cabinet into a general resignation, as the only means of re-establishing the Government in a safe working condition. Even in this country, it would imply, in ordinary circumstances, a complete breaking up of the party; and it is, in fact, taken by most people as a grave indication of an incurable disruption of the Democracy.

The overland emigration to California in 1857, that passed the Devil's Gate, as kept at the Mormon mail station, was as follows: Immigrants, 12,500; wagons, 950; cattle, 67,000; horses and mules (about) 2,500; sheep, 20,000. There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thing, the immigrants took only what they thought they would need on the Plains, and good for a start when they got there.

Peaceful Policy Sometimes Better than War.—When Commodore Perry went to Japan it was contended that he could do no good unless he used force to make the Japanese receive him, and even now Commissioner Reed is ridiculed by some of the newspapers for not joining in the war against China. Com. Perry, instead of sending the Japanese shells and cannon balls to show his tender regard for them, sent the Emperor a model of a locomotive and a magnetic telegraph. The Emperor was so much pleased with his present that he has sent his nephew to the United States (now on his way) to learn something more of the nation which uses such improvements. If a show of friendliness for the Japanese can break down its exclusiveness so far, what may not a similar respect for the rights of the Chinese effect in removing its opposition to foreigners?

A Tremendous Idea.—A member of the Academie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the Treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about eight hundred million pounds sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.—*Paris Paper.*

A Story of a Jack-Knife.—The *Boston Ledger* tells the following: In 1786 a youth, then residing in Maine, owned a jack-knife which he, being of a somewhat trading disposition, sold for a gallon of West India rum. This he retailed, and with the proceeds purchased two gallons, and eventually a barrel, which was followed in due time with a large stock. In a word, he got rich, and became the Squire of the district through the possession and sale of the jack-knife and an indomitable trading industry. He died worth property in real estate and money value for $80,000. This was divided by testament among four children—three boys and a girl. Luck, which seemed to have been the guardian angel of the father, deserted the children; for every folly and extravagance they could engage in seemed to occupy their exclusive attention and cultivation. The daughter married unfortunately, and her patrimony was soon thrown away by her spendthrift of a husband. The sons were no more fortunate, and two of them died of dissipation and in poverty. The daughter also died. The last of the family, for many years past, has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in the days of prosperity, as pride would not allow him to go to the poor-farm. A few days ago he died, suddenly and unattended, in a barn where he had laid himself down to take a drunken sleep. On his pockets being examined all that was found in them was a small piece of string *and a jack-knife!* So the fortune that began with the implement of that kind left its simple duplicate. We leave the moral to be drawn in whatever fashion it may suggest itself to the reader, simply stating that the story is a true one, and all the facts well known to many whom this relation will doubtless reach.

FOR SALE,

"CHELSEA," the residence of the late Judge Potter, and the late residence of J. M. Stedman, dec'd.

The several Dwellings have each convenient and commodious out-houses, and can be used separately or together. There are attached 8 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, excellent Springs, a fine Orchard, and Flower Garden.

These dwellings can be sold separately or together. For particulars enquire of Miss Mary Ann Potter, or James Banks, Att'y.

March 2, 1858. 90-3t

Presbyterian copy.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

HIGH POINT, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION is now in operation. Its object is to educate young Ladies for Teachers, or College. Its profits will be loaned to young Ladies of limited means who wish to be Teachers: Twenty-five such young Ladies will be admitted now and credited with the entire amount of their tuition until they can teach and pay it. We have a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate between 150 and 200 boarding pupils. All its rooms are well ventilated, and heated with fire places. High Point, from its immediate connection with Salem, its proximity to Normal College, its elevation and healthfulness, and from the intelligence, morality and piety of its citizens, is one of the most eligible sites for a Female School on the N. C. Rail Road. The citizens have pledged themselves to furnish forthwith Globes, Maps, new Pianos, Apparatus, Library, &c. The Sessions correspond with those of Normal College. None but experienced and competent Teachers are or will be employed. Board is $6 per month, exclusive of washing and lights, Tuition in English Branches $6 to $15 per Session. Music on Piano and Guitar $20 per session. Ornamentals at reasonable prices. Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session. Half of the expenses required in advance. Books and materials for ornamentals obtained at High Point. For further information address

WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.

High Point, Guilford Co., N. C., } 83*4ti

Feb'y 3, 1858.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.

The Slave Trade Revived.—The House of Representatives of Louisiana has passed a bill authorizing a company, already organized, to import two thousand five hundred free negroes from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

MOBILE, March 3.

Burning of a Steamer.—The steamer *Eliza Battle*, with 1,400 bales of cotton on board, was burnt to-day below Demopolis. Thirty or forty lives were lost.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Editor Dead.—Freeman Hunt, Esq., editor of "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," died here this morning.

CHICAGO, March 3.

Municipal Election.—The municipal election took place here yesterday. It was the largest vote ever polled in the city. The entire Republican ticket was re-elected by 1,000 majority.

The seventh volume of Bancroft's History of the United States is now passing through the press.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service, in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY

March 4. 90-tiJa

NOTICE.

OFFICE CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAV. CO., Pittsborough, March 1, 1858.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the city of Wilmington, on Thursday, April 15th, 1858. By order of the Stockholders.

HENRY A. LONDON, Secy.

March 3. 90-tm

325 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Beaver Dam Creek, one mile from Springfield, and one mile from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road. This land is well adapted to farming, and well timbered. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and look for themselves. I will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

NEILL A. McNAIR.

Springfield, March 2. 90-5w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Hon. Henry Potter at March Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY ANN POTTER, Executrix

Fayetteville, March 2, 1858.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 24th day of March, 1858, at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, on Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, I will sell the perishable property belonging to the estate of the Hon. Henry Potter, dec'd, consisting of Household Furniture, a Carriage, Cart, and Farming utensils.

Terms of sale, six months credit; bonds with approved security will be required.

MARY ANN POTTER, Ex'rix,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 2, 1858. 90-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John M. Stedman, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

GEO. McNEILL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1858.

Further Notice.

ON the 24th day of March, 1858, at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, I will sell the perishable property belonging to the estate of John M. Stedman, dec'd, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., also an old Negro Man. Terms of sale, six months credit—bonds with approved security. GEO McNEILL, Adm'r,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 3, 1858. 90-ts

1858.

GARDEN SEEDS!

Warranted the Growth of 1857.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Garden Seeds, comprising every variety, from the celebrated Gardens of JOHNSON, ROBBINS & Co., Wethersfield. These Seeds have been sold here for the last 5 years and always given perfect satisfaction.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Catalogues will be furnished gratuitously upon application.

Jan'y 14, 1858. 76-12m

K. M. MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,

New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Baga,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—Our County Court was in session last week.

Gurdon Deming, Esq., was re-elected Chairman of the Court.

Wm. G. Matthews, Esq., was re-elected County Trustee.

Messrs. A. J. O'Hanlon, Duncan Shaw, and Jos. Arey were re-appointed Committee of Finance.

The Commissioners for the County in the Rail Road subscription reported that they had made the subscription on the part of the county, issued and paid over the $100,000 in bonds, and received the scrip for $100,000 in stock of the Company. Gurdon Deming and Daniel McDiarmid, Esquires, were then appointed to represent the County in all meetings of the Stockholders.

The taxes for the present year were laid as follows:—

For County uses, on Real Estate,	14 cts.	Polls 26 cts.
" Jury " " "	9 "	" 18 "
" Poor " " "	13 "	" 23 "
" Mutes and Insane "	1 "	" 6 "
	87	73
Add State Taxes	15	50
	52	123

Last year the taxes were on Real Estate 48 cts., and on Polls 108. Increase, on Real Estate 4 cents; on Polls 15 cents.

The Annual Statement of the Committee of Finance is as follows:—

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE

Of Cumberland County for 1857, together with the Expenditures of the different Departments.

COUNTY REVENUE.

Receipts for 1857.

From tax on Real Estate,	$3,807 80
" " " Polls,	1,303 78
Fines, taxes and suits of Jno. McLaurin, late Clerk,	122 50
Fines, taxes and suits of J. T. Warden, County Court Clerk,	178 00
Fines, taxes and suits of J. T. Warden, late Superior Court Clerk,	60 00
Fines, taxes and suits of J. W. Baker, Superior Court Clerk,	84 00
Fines, taxes and suits of W. A. Huske, Clerk and Master,	24 00
Revenue paid W. G. Matthews, County Trustee, by A. McLean, late Trustee,	2,215 92
	$7,796 00
Less commissions	334 40
	$7,461 60

Expenditures.

Paid for Jury uses	$1,696 31
" " County do.	1,917 46
" " Mutes	312 57
	$3,926 34
Cash on hand as per account County Trustee,	3,535 26
	$7,461 60

The above stated balance is applicable to the following uses, viz:

For County uses	2,587 80
" Mutes	37 11
" Jury uses, including pay of Justices, Officers for waiting on County and Superior Courts, and Judges for holding Special Term	910 35
	$3,535 26

Receipts on Account of the Poor for 1857.

From tax on Real Estate	$2,154 16
" " Polls	685 40
Double Tax on Real Estate	21 73
" Polls	80
From amount Duncan Ray's legacy invested in Bond	100 00
From amount bal. on hand last settlement	444 05
	$3,406 14
Less Sheriff's commissions	171 73
	$3,234 41

Expenditures on Ditto.

As per vouchers examined by Committee	$3,001 43
Commissions	120 05
Balance on hand	112 93
	$3,234 41

RETAILERS' LICENSES.—We understand that our County Court last week refused every applicant, except one, for license to retail spiritous liquors.

The Board of Commissioners of Wilmington have granted permission to six persons to obtain license from the Court this week. That town collects a tax of $300 from each retailer. Our town collects $100 from each.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—The schr. Adele, arrived at Wilmington, brings the first shipment of Iron for the Western Rail Road.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE.—The Charlotte Whig nominates Gen. Alfred Dockery of Richmond County.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Meetings in Cumberland and Montgomery have nominated Judge Ellis. More than forty counties have already appointed delegates, committed generally to Holden, Ellis, or Avery, not one of whom, in consequence, stands much chance of securing the nomination.

A meeting in Edgecombe has recommended the Convention to do away with canvassing, and the Convention and the Candidate will find it prudent to take the advice if Mr. McRae stumps the State in favor of distribution, as we suppose he will, whether a candidate or not.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury is less than $4,000,000.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

CHAPEL HILL, March 1, 1858.

I have enjoyed the honor of attending one of the weekly meetings of the Faculty. Every Friday evening the whole body, some sixteen or eighteen in number, assemble at the house of the President, to sum up, report, and record, the results of the week's labors; and it was truly interesting to observe how minute was the information of each as to the standing, conduct and character of all the hundreds of youth under their care. I may not reveal the results of that meeting—how such a student was reported as improving in his studies and deportment, and how such another needed admonition to spur him up to such performances as he is capable of. But it would do them all good to see the kindly and parental spirit, (breathing first through the opening prayer of the good old Senior Professor,) in which, "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice," these faithful guardians performed the delicate duties of the evening. The records of those weekly meetings form a map of the lives of the students during the four years of their stay here; and it is not too much to suppose, that that map is in most cases a fair guide to the after career of the student. "The boy is father to the man." Happy he, happy his parents and friends, who shall make a fair record upon the pages of that map!

I know not whether my experience is a common one, of a vast increase of interest and affection for this noble State institution, each time that I have been here. My first visit was at the Commencement in 1827, when that remarkable man, Judge Murphy, the DeWitt Clinton of the South, delivered the first Address before the two Literary Societies. Well do I remember him and his tribute to the memory of many of the great men of the State, his contemporaries and friends, whom he had outlived. He furnished me at my request with a copy of his Address for publication, and it appeared in the Observer of that period. As it was first in point of time, so I think it was first in interest and value, of the Addresses thus delivered for thirty years past. My next visit was in 1849, and I was so much interested that I have regetted every succeeding year my inability to attend each annual Commencement. This time I have seen more than ever, and am more than ever pleased with what I have seen.

It is a remarkable fact, that since the opening of the University in 1794, it has had but three Presidents—indeed it may be said but two. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell, the first President, resigned in 1812; retaining a Professorship under Dr. Chapman. But the latter was so inferior, indeed so incompetent, that Dr. Caldwell was the leading spirit during the five years of Dr. Chapman's Presidency. When he resigned, Dr. Caldwell was again appointed, and served till 1835, when he died, and the present able incumbent was appointed, being then only 35 years of age, though he had already filled the offices of Judge and Governor.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell was a Professor for forty years. The Rev. Dr. Hooper was here—boy and man—student and Professor—twenty-odd years. The Rev. Dr. Phillips has been Professor for thirty-two years, and is still here in a vigorous old age. His son, the Rev. Charles Phillips, as Student, Tutor, and Professor, eighteen years. Mr. Fetter, as Professor, twenty years. Rev. Professor Hubbard nearly ten years. Rev. Dr. Wheat and Rev. Professor Shipp, each eight years. The other Professors, Messrs. Kimberly, Smith and Martin, and Tutors, are recent appointments, to new places or vacancies. The idea which these facts present to my mind, is, that the Faculty are worthy of the Institution and the Institution of the Faculty; and both, of the warm respect and affection of the State.

CHAPEL HILL, March 3, 1858.

In one of Gov. Tryon's letters, addressed to "the Hon. Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts," at London, dated at Brunswick, July 31, 1765, he says that he can hear of but five clergymen in the whole Province of North Carolina, four of whom had missions from the Society. One of these was an itinerant, of whom he says, "I do not think the province receives any benefit from him; for under that general license of preaching every where, he seldom preaches any where." In another place he expresses a desire to have sent over, "not the sweepings of the Universities, but some Clergy of character." In a letter from Brunswick, without date, he speaks of his extreme bad state of health, "an illness that has visited me ever since the 3d of August last. It is a compound of every sort of fever, called by the inhabitants the seasoning of this climate."

Gov. Tryon's first reference to the Stamp Act is in a letter of the 26th Dec. 1765. He says the Stamps arrived on the 28th Nov. Three days before their arrival, the people had compelled Mr. Houston, the distributor of the Stamps, to resign, and they therefore remained still on board ship, there being no one to receive them. He says that "the obstruction to the act has been as general in this Province as in any colony on the continent." He invited about fifty of the merchants and gentlemen of New Hanover and Brunswick to dinner, and endeavored to persuade them to submit, but without effect. There was not enough specie in the province to pay for the Stamps necessary for the transaction of official business for one year.

In a letter dated 30th April 1766, Gov. Tryon states that there were nearly one thousand civil suits pending in Halifax Superior Court.

In a letter of 15th June 1766, Gov. Tryon mentions his having entertained twice at dinner, and given much attention during sickness to, the Sachem of the Tuskarora tribe of Indians, who had come from the Six Nations to this State to sell portions of the lands of his tribe lying here. In consideration of all this kindness, the Sachem honored the Governor by conferring on him his own name, Diagawekee, "which name is to remain to all future Governors of North Carolina." We are not informed what the name signifies. The Cherokees afterwards gave him the name of "Ohaiah Equah, (or Great Wolfe.")

On the 2d August 1766, the Governor writes, "I am of opinion this province is settling faster than any on the continent."

I have not found time to read through this book, nor to cull many interesting passages, especially in regard to taxes, the stamp act, the Regulators' war, &c. It is to be hoped that our Legislature will follow the example of other States, by ordering the publication of the material portions of the letters.

Hoping to start for home to-morrow, I have wound up my gratifying visit by attending the Lecture of Professor Charles Phillips, on Electricity, delivered this afternoon to the Junior Class. Illustrated by proper apparatus, and delivered with great fluency and animation, I was surprised to find that he had devoted an entire hour to it. It was one of a Course, by which I doubt not the Class will be much instructed.

I cannot end my letters without a reference to my brother Editor of the Chapel Hill Gazette, and thanks for his politeness in allowing me access to his exchange papers. He is located in a very small office, much cramped for room, but makes the best use of what he has, and is a pattern of industry and energy. It is to be hoped that he will be so encouraged as to build up such an establishment as will be creditable to the University of North Carolina.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to hear of the sudden death, by apoplexy, of Dr. Edmund McQueen, of Lumberton, N. C. We learn that on Tuesday morning last he stept from the breakfast table to his piazza, where he fell and almost instantly expired. He was a gentleman of general intelligence, and of high reputation as a physician. In his death, we, with many others, have lost a friend.

LAWYER'S FEES.—In an article on Hamilton and Burr, in Russell's Magazine, it is related that a merchant once offered Hamilton a fee of a thousand dollars, which he rejected as too great, though he was the most eminent Lawyer, (Burr, his equal, only excepted,) then in the city of New York. And the writer goes on to say that "the rejection of the fee is an example of self-denial, to which law history supplies us with nothing similar."

Law history supplies us with more extraordinary things than this. Those in this community who knew two of our late deceased lawyers know that they sometimes declined fees altogether, and sometimes refused to take as much as was offered. But a rarer case than this was that of a North Carolina Lawyer who had received a retainer of $500 from the State in a celebrated land case, and returned it to the State Treasury on being elected Governor before the case was tried. As to the amount of the fee, a thousand dollars now is a small affair. We read of fees of $100,000, and even of $160,000. There is one lawyer at the North who, we understand, has long refused to receive a less fee than $500.

A BAD RULE.—The Standard calls upon every true man in North Carolina, whatever his previous party inclination, to stand by James Buchanan. The following paragraph from the Wilmington Journal indicates that the rule does not work both ways—Mr. Buchanan does not stand by North Carolina:—

"*Our One Appointment.*—North Carolina gave 12,000 majority to Mr. Buchanan, and has got the *offer* of one Consulate, which we understand the gentleman, Mr. Dancy, declines."

We shall notice certain editorial articles in the Asheville Spectator and Elizabeth City Sentinel in our next. We will here state that we see neither any right or justice in three papers of the State—the Patriot and Flag, the Spectator and the Sentinel—ruling the Whig and American parties of North Carolina. It seems to us that the Wilmington Herald, N. C. Times, Weldon Patriot, Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman, Louisburg Eagle, American Advocate, Fayetteville Observer, and the Express, are as well qualified to speak the sentiments of the party as are the three first named papers.

We copy the above paragraph from one of our "American" exchanges, only to remark that the Fay. Observer has never pretended "to speak the sentiments" of the "American" party, and does not desire to be considered, as it never has been, an intermeddler in the family quarrels of the "American" press.

MARYLAND DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Maryland do not come up to the test which the Standard prescribes for those of North Carolina. Resolutions sustaining the President in his Kansas policy were rejected in the Maryland House of Delegates, on Monday last, 44 to 1. "The Democrats," says the Baltimore American, "all refused to vote on account of an amendment that had been made to them in Committee of the Whole denouncing Gov. Wise, Senator Douglas, and Gov. Walker."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphs to that paper: It is well understood in Washington, in the most intimate circles of the President's friends, that immediately on the adjournment of Congress, Mr. James Gordon Bennett will receive his commission as United States Minister to Austria.

This must be a mistake. Surely no President of the United States can be so lost to a sense of his own honor and that of his country as to accredit a man so infamous, so degraded, so disgraced by kicks and cowhides, as the representative of the United States, at any Court. We do not believe it.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports at New York during February were smaller than for any previous February since 1850, notwithstanding the fact that the harbor has been free of ice and navigation unencumbered. In February 1857 the imports were $25,524,492; in 1858 $9,209,043; decrease $16,315,449. For January and February the decrease amounts to $27,216,462. In the 8 months past of the present fiscal year there is a decrease of $22,782,500, though the 6 months preceding January footed up a considerable gain. The revenue has correspondingly decreased—$20,050,813.02 against $32,632,752.71. In January and February $3,705,259.45 against $9,654,628.28 last year. The exports have also decreased, and are, exclusive of specie, $48,565,757 against $54,419,457.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the Kansas debate was continued by Messrs. Seward of New York and Thompson of New Jersey.

Mr. Seward contended that the "excitement" on the subject was produced by three circumstances: "1. That whereas, at first, the ascendancy of the slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed. 2. That whereas the National Government originally favored a change of balance from the slave States to the free States, it has now reversed its early policy. 3. That Federal intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and slave States is opposed to the natural, social, and moral development of the Republic." And these points he proceeded to elaborate. He went over the whole history of the Kansas troubles, argued against the admission under the Lecompton constitution.

On Thursday, the Kansas discussion was continued by Messrs. Hammond and Douglas.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the joint resolution from the Senate granting authority to restore dropped or relieved naval officers was passed 122 to 51. Messrs. Winslow and Clingman of this State spoke and voted for the resolution, our other members voted against it. The Army Bill was then taken up, but no progress was made.

On Thursday, Mr. Hoard's resolution for an inquiry into the matter of Executive influence over members, came up, and a long debate followed. It was finally laid on the table.

On Friday, private bills occupied the day, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From Washington.—We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday:

"The army of Utah is in a more perilous condition, on account of an anticipated deficiency in supplies, than has been generally supposed. The late prompt and energetic movement of Lt. Gen. Scott for the relief of the expedition, by sending on supplies immediately, is founded upon a letter from Col. Johnston, dated January 4th, in which he urges the vital importance of the measure. The orders given for forwarding a train of over two hundred wagons with provisions, clothing, &c., on the 10th of March, will, if complied with, relieve the expedition by the end of May. Col. Johnston's provisions will hold out till the middle of June, but not beyond. It will, therefore, be seen that if anything should occur to delay the train on the route, even for a few weeks, the whole Utah expedition is in severe straits.

"The Senate chamber was the theatre of unusual attraction to-day. Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, made a speech, full of power, interest and eloquence, upon the subject of the bill for the admission of Kansas. After treating some minor points, the Senator considered the main question, which was at the bottom of this agitation, that is, slavery. He cited the declaration of Mr. Seward that the battle had been fought and won—or, in other words, that the South was conquered, and nothing remained to be done but to prohibit all Southern occupancies of slave territory and remodel the Supreme Court to complete the destruction of the South. The South would then be oppressed with protective tariffs for internal improvement systems, fish bounties, and a stupendous national bank to control the financial power of the country; and next, the North would proceed to abolish slavery in the States, &c.

"He thought it proper that the question should be practically considered. He was disposed to see the question settled as soon as possible. He proceeded, therefore, to bring the South and the North face to face, and compare their resources and means for the maintenance of a separate organization. He drew a picture of the vast resources of the South, and her ability to sustain herself, as one of the most prosperous and powerful empires of the world.

"Mr. Hammond spoke only about an hour, and was listened to with profound attention.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Kansas Investigating Committee.—The Kansas Investigating Committee met to-night, all the members being present.

General Calhoun sent in a statement relative to Kansas affairs, but it was decided it should not be considered as evidence.

Mr. Stevens read a report expressive of the views of the majority, setting forth, among other things, that, as the authority was legally conferred on the delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution, those who had an opportunity, but declined to vote, are debarred from finding fault with the action of the Convention. The report also reviews the positions of Messrs. Stanton, Walker and Douglas, and maintains that they are inconsistent in their present course.

Resolutions were passed with the view of obtaining information relative to the census and other documentary evidence to accompany the report.

A motion was made, but it was voted down, to adjourn till to-morrow night.

The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The House Committee on Revolutionary claims have prepared a bill giving the lineal descendants of revolutionary officers the half-pay for life which was granted them by the Continental Congress, but was subsequently commuted to five years full pay—part of which was paid in Continental money, and the remainder never paid. The bill provides for a deduction of the money actually paid.

A movement in the Senate towards the enactment of a general bankrupt law excites considerable attention. It is regarded as a quasi administration measure. It is said that corporations will be in its provisions. Its object is to protect both debtors and creditors, and regulate commercial transactions throughout the country. Members of all parties appear to favor the measure.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The steamer New York, from Glasgow Feb'y 14, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

Consols closed on the 13th at 96¼ to 96½.

Allsop, who is supposed to have been implicated in the late attempt to assassinate the French Emperor, had been in Paris, but had left for the U. S.

Largest Cargo of Cotton ever Shipped.—Messrs. Baxter, Lovell & Co., of this city, yesterday cleared the largest cargo of cotton ever shipped from this port. It was on board that splendid mammoth of a vessel, the Ocean Monarch, and comprised 6900 bales of the staple, weighing 2,239,664 pounds. It is destined for Liverpool. *New Orleans Picayune, Feb 24.*

Farmer's Bank.—We learn that the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City is making arrangements to wind up. It has been ascertained that all the liabilities of the Bank will be paid off, and the stockholders will receive seventy cents on the dollar. This estimate is made, allowing a loss of $60,000 for bad debts. The bill holders are said to be in no danger of any loss.—*Salem Press.*

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., March 3, 1858.

Most Horrible Murder.—Great Excitement.—On the 18th ult., James Shaw, a tobacconist from Alamance County, went to Bythil Mitchell's, and was not again seen or heard of. On the 28th suspicion was excited, and Mitchell was arrested and committed to jail. Mitchell's premises were searched on the 1st inst., and discoveries were made in the yard indicating that a man had been murdered. On that night, Col. Alfred Smith with a company of men searched an island in Gum Swamp, 2 miles from Mitchell's house, and found the body of James Shaw buried about 3 inches under ground. His head was broken in two places, probably by an axe. Citizens of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus were engaged in the search, and they waded through the swamp at least half their depth, their clothes freezing upon them.

When last heard of in life Shaw had several hundred dollars. His wagon, mules and load remained after his disappearance at Mitchell's, who worked the wagon and team, and sold off his tobacco, cotton yarns, &c., at greatly reduced prices, thus exciting suspicion against himself.

Three free negroes, Henry Patrick, Joshua Freeman, and Eli Jacobs, have also been committed on suspicion.

At the time of writing, Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Jury is still in session examining witnesses.

Gum Swamp is 2 or 3 miles North of the W. & M. Railroad, and about 25 West of Wilmington.

WHITEVILLE, March 5.

At 5 o'clock this (Friday) evening the Jury is still in session—the fourth day. So far, seven persons have been arrested, and two of them discharged.

Horrible Affair.—We learn from a correspondent, who has kindly furnished us, recently, with several items of news, that a horrible occurrence was enacted in a place called the Windham Settlement, eight miles from Timmonsville, on the 4th instant.

It appears that this place was one which was resorted to for the purpose of drinking and negro trading at all times,—the Sabbath day not even excepted. A committee was formed by the citizens of the District for the purpose of suppressing such places of vice and iniquity. On the 4th inst., about 75 men, armed, went to this place of resort for drinking. The law breakers had been apprized that the Vigilance Committee, so called, would be there, and they immediately armed themselves for a defence; when one of the desperadoes fired, wounding one of the committee. The fire was returned, killing Caleb Freeman and Abraham Windham, and seriously wounding E. A. Windham and Thomas Windham, who were living 24 hours after the occurrence. Several others were wounded. Of the Vigilance Committee, one was badly cut, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Two others are wounded, but our correspondent did not ascertain whether they were considered dangerous. Dr. Hunter, of Timmonsville, was in attendance at the scene of the dead and dying. A Jury of Inquest was in attendance on the 5th, examining the witnesses in relation to the death of Freeman and Windham.

The above statement may be relied on, as the gentleman who furnishes it was at the place the day after this dreadful tragedy occurred—saw the dead bodies,—also those who were wounded,—and obtained his facts from the physician in attendance.—*Wil. Herald.*

Where is Timmonsville? In South Carolina, we suppose.—OBSERVER.

DEATH OF COMMODORE PERRY.—This gallant officer of the U. S. Navy, who so judiciously and successfully accomplished the hopes of the country in the late Japan Expedition, died in New York on Wednesday last.

IN A BAD WAY.—At the late session of the United States District Court of Texas, the grand jury made a general presentment, complaining of mail matter missed, mail bags forwarded without being locked, robberies perpetrated, and oaths of office regarded as idle ceremonies.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 8.

BACON—	12	a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	23	a 24	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	a 8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11	a 11½	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin to mid.	10	a 11	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Aium	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 00
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 25	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	35	a 0 40
Super.	5 00	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine,	4 75	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 50	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 75	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	1 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	1 00	a 0 00	WOOL—	15	a 18
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 15	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	2 15	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 05	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	00	a 39

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Under the latest news we report market rather dull at quotations.

Flour—Market barely sustained.

Corn—Quite firm.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 6, 1858.

Virgin and yellow turpentine 2 65, hard 1 55. No sales of Spirits. Common Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 55. Cotton 10 to 11¾. Staves $16. Timber $5 and $6.

At New York, Cotton heavy; prices are weak and unchanged. Flour, Southern 4 60 to $5. Spirits Turpentine heavy at 46 to 47.

At Charleston, Cotton 11¾ to 12½. Market dull.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 11½; sales of 211 bales during the week ending on Tuesday last.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. March 5. Str Flora, with goods for A A McKethan, P A Wiley, S J Hinsdale, W McIntyre, J & D G Worth, T H Holmes, C T Roland & Bro, J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, Smitherman & Spencer, T S Lutterloh, Worth & Utley, Mrs H Dodd, E Glover, E A McMillan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.—Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River. 5. Schr George M Smith fm New York, Brilliant fm Baltimore; Barquentine Wm Hyde fm St Thomas. 6.—Schr W L Springs fm Philadelphia, Adele fm N York.

The American Almanac for 1858; Sword's Pocket Almanac for 1858. The Twin Roses, by Mrs. Ritchie; Livingstone's Africa; Major Jones' Courtship; Bertani's Piano Instructor; Faber's Drawing Pencils, in cases; Music Folios; Copy Books, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 8, 1858.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 4th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. JOHN A. CONNELLY to Miss FLORAH ANN LIVINGSTON, daughter of Neill Livingston, deceased.

DIED,

Near Chapel Hill, on the 21st ultimo, of apoplexy, Mr. SAMUEL C. KIRKLAND, aged about 50 years.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., of Scarlet Fever, ADRIANA, eldest daughter of Adrian H. and Evelina I. VanBokkelen, aged 7 years and 2 months.

Also, on Saturday morning, of scarlet fever, ISAAC W. H., son of Adrian H. and Evelina I. VanBokkelen, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Wilmington, on Saturday the 27th ult., JERUSHA SOPHIA, daughter of Wm. A. Riveabank, aged 20 years.

Near Norfolk, on Sunday, 28th Feb'y, Mr. JONATHAN LESLIE, formerly of Scotland.

In Orange county, on the 18th Feb'y, Mrs. HANNAH C. ANDERSON, second daughter of Col. Joel McLean, in the 38th year of her age.

In Montgomery county, N. C., on the 12th of Feb'y, BARTHOLOMEW DUNN, aged 79 years.

In Graham, Alamance County, on the 19th ult., of Typhoid fever, ALFRED A. HOLT. He left a wife with three small children, who is chief mourner under this affliction, but many friends and an afflicted community have suffered a serious loss. He died in the 29th year of his age, but he had won for himself a name and a place in the estimation of those who knew him best.

As a husband and father he was faithful and affectionate: as a man of business, upright and obliging: and as a citizen, the friend of whatever tends to promote the welfare of society. The death of such a man is felt to be a loss, and we mourn not only for the loss to us of what he was, but of what we hoped and believed he would have been. He had been a professed follower of Jesus Christ and a member of the Presbyterian Church for about four years: though this may be considered a short time for maturing a christian character, he had become sufficiently established in the faith of the Gospel, to leave his family and friends without regret. We have in his case a striking instance of the power of a christian faith, to chasten and supplant all earthly affections by the hope of better things. He was young, comfortably settled and happy in all the relations of life, and yet he was able with death and eternity immediately before him, to take an affectionate leave of his family, with calmness and composure, assuring them that God would be with and bless them. He bid adieu to his weeping parents and numerous friends, urging them not to lament his early departure, at the same time assuring them of his good hope, that he was about to enter that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. Thus strongly does the peaceful death recommend the upright and godly life. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.—COM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company will take place in the Town Hall at Fayetteville, on Monday the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

March 4, 1858. 91tm

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90-

LOST OR MISLAID.

A RECEIPT given to me by Memory & Co., dated some time in Nov. 1855, for a number of Sides of Leather, to be sold on the following conditions, viz: Twenty-five cents to be deducted from the marked price of each Side, and ten per cent. from the amount of sales made; any unsold leather on hand to be returned when called for by me. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Receipt, as the same has been duly accounted for to me, and settled by the said Memory & Co.

This the 5th day of March 1858.

GEO. W. TAYLOR.

Personally appeared before me, R. D. Sessions, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Columbus, the above named George W. Taylor, and maketh oath in due form of law that the above statement is true and correct.

This the 5th day of March 1858.

R. D. SESSIONS, J. P. [seal.]

March 8. 91*3t

A NEGRO FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as administrator of William J. McDiarmid, dec'd, having obtained an order for that purpose at February Term 1858 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, will offer for sale at the Court House door in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 22d day of March 1858, a likely NEGRO BOY named Owen.

Terms of sale six months credit, the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.

D. W. McLEAN, Adm'r.

Gilpolis, Feb'y 23, 1858. 91*2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

THIS day, William D. Tyson maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid a Note, made payable to him ninety days after date, for the sum of forty dollars, bearing date the 19th of Feb'y 1858: the said Note made by B. J. Crawly; also, a Receipt on myself to said Crawly, for a receipt on Orren S. Yarbrough for a note on Murdo Street for forty-seven dollars, dated in 1853.

This will certify that I forewarn all persons from buying or trading for said note or receipt, inasmuch as I lost said note and receipt. This the 26th of Feb. 1858. W. D. TYSON.

The above sworn to and subscribed, this the 26th day of Feb'y 1858. C. L. SHIELDS, J. P.

March 6. 91-*3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

J. W. Cromartie, Ex'r, vs. Alexander L. Harvey and others.

WHEREAS, James W. Cromartie, Executor of James Cromartie, dec'd, has lately in our said Court of Equity filed a bill against W. J. Cromartie, Executor of Elizabeth Harrington, deceased, Alexander L. Harvey and Catharine his wife, for the purpose of attaching the distributive share of the said Alexander L. and wife Catharine, in the estate of the late Elizabeth Harrington, now in the possession of W. J. Cromartie, Executor, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount prayed for in said bill: And it appearing to the court that Alexander L. and wife Catharine are non residents, now this is therefore to command the said Alexander L. and Catharine to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso shall be rendered against them as prayed for in said bill of complaint.

KENNETH McLEOD, C. & M. E.

92-*5t

COUNTERFEITERS, BEWARE!

A reward is offered for the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vender of any such counterfeit or imitation of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine highly concentrated Holland Bitters, is put up in *half pint bottles only*, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAGE, JR., blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle.

This delightful aroma, so popular as a remedy for Fever and Ague, weakness of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Costiveness and Piles, can be obtained from any of our respectable Druggists.

March 6. 91-2tpd

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 8.

PAY UP.—Mr. C. C. McCrummen will, as usual, attend the Superior Courts for this Circuit, and afford those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, an opportunity to pay up; of which we hope they will not be slow to avail themselves.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while extreme expense has been incurred in furnishing comfortable lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

THE WARSAW HOUSE

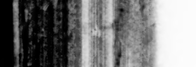
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.



I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

WESTWARD, HO!

10,000 *Acres of Mississippi Bottom Lands for Sale.*

TO persons going West the undersigned would say that he is now offering for sale, cheap for Cash or on short No. 1 paper, a quantity of land situated in the very best Cotton growing region, and possessing every facility of navigation and markets that the planter could desire.

☞ For particulars enquire of S. W. Davis at Charlotte, N. C. JAS. B. GRIFFING.
Charlotte, Jan'y 26, 1858. 80*6t

NOTICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

FOR a term of years, my STORE-HOUSE and LOT at Floral College. For further information address the subscriber at Dondarroch, Robeson County, N. C.

Also for sale, Two well-broke MULES, or a HORSE.

JOHN McINNIS.
Feb'y 1, 1858. 83*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858.

Flora Taylor vs. Catharine McNeill.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine McNeill, the Defendant and a tenant in common of the slaves mentioned in the Petition, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Catharine McNeill to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and make herself a party to the said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

85*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

B. B. McKenzie, Administrator of Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit: Hugh Rainwaters, and the children of Mary Rainwaters, and the other heirs at law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, names unknown, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident defendants in this case personally to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the town of Rockingham, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.
85*6t

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS will inform all those indebted to us, either by Note or Account, in the Counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Robeson, *that the Notes*, and a *list* of the Accounts, are left in the hands of Messrs. Page & Thornton, at our old stand, who are duly authorized to use our name in settlement of Accounts.

Persons in the County of *Richmond*, due us by Account, will find a *list* of the same in the hands of the parties aforesaid, to whom they will please call and settle—if they find it more convenient than paying the same to us in Richmond County.

S. M. THOMAS,
for S. M. T. & BRO.

Notice to Correspondents.

OUR address in future, will be at Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. S. M. T. & BRO.
Feb'y 26. 89*2t
Presbyterian 1t.

FOR SALE.

LEVINE WOOD'S celebrated TURPENTINE HACKERS, made here at home in Fayetteville. Any pattern can be furnished at short notice.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Feb'y 26. 89*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson, vs. William P. Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

BEING made appear to me by affidavit, that the following defendants in the above suit, to wit. William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Frances A. Rogers, Benjamin R. Rogers, Clinton Pearson, John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, and Benjamin F. Pearson reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore directed to be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the County Court for Anson County, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso against them.

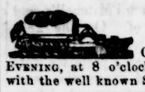
Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

FOR FLORIDA!

FROM CHARLESTON,

VIA SAVANNAH.



THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship **GORDON,** Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. MCNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.
Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

SALE OF GOLD MINE & STEAM ENGINE.

AT ASHEBORO' on the 23d of March next, I shall sell at public sale, the property known as the GRAY MINE, three miles West of Asheboro', Randolph County. Also, a new and superior 40 horse power Steam Engine, with Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. Also, two good Chilian Mills, and one Drag Mill with revolving Tubs and Troughs, a large and first rate Slide Lathe and Tools, and a variety of other articles. Also, a two-horse Wagon.

A credit of three and six months will be given—the payment to be secured by responsible names.

H. B. ELLIOTT.
Feb'y 23, 1858. 19*3t

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.
Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Tract of Land known as "Martin's Old Store," on the Yadkin Road, in the County of Moore, containing 300 Acres. For particulars apply to J. & T. Waddill, of Fayetteville, or to the subscriber.

CLEMENT DOWD.
Carthage, Jan'y 26, 1854. 80-*6t

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, will find their notes and accounts in the hands of Dr. A. D. McLean and Robert S. French, Esq. Persons holding claims against the same, must present them duly authenticated. N. A. McLEAN.
Feb. 18, 1858. 87-*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Rachel Gulledge against James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge, Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, Sarah Gulledge, Daniel Huntley and wife Mary, John T. Marsh and wife Caroline, John S. Smith and wife Rachel, Susan Gulledge, Ann Gulledge, Rebecca Gulledge, Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge, William Gulledge, and Henry M. Gulledge.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, and John S. Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Macey Caudel against Jesse Caudel and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, A. J. Caudel, A. H. Caudel, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D. G. Caudel, William A. Caudel, —— Morton and wife, Elizabeth Caudel, Malachi Caudel, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudel, Absalom Caudel, J. B. Caudel, Tenissae Caudel, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefly and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elenda, Hezekia Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

McLEAN'S

FRESH PEACHES, in half gallon cans, for sale at the Crockery Store.

W. N. TILLINGHAST
Feb'y 16. 86-2mo

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 22. 87-

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by J. W. Powers & Co., for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on Monday, March 22d, 1858,

The Furniture in the Dobbin House, a large and desirable lot, consisting of every description of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 fine Piano Forte;

4 Horses;
3 Wagons,
8 Buggies; 1 fine Carriage; 1 Rockaway.

—ALSO—

Stock of Goods, in Store opposite the Dobbin House.

Terms at Sale. JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.
Feb'y 20, 1858.

Further Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. W. Powers & Co, either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same, and they will save costs.

JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.
Feb'y 20. 87ts

NEW

Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber has placed in the Shop recently occupied by Wm. Wemyss, (near the Store of Messrs. Stedman & Horne,) GOOD WORKMEN in the Wagon making and Blacksmith's line.

He would be pleased to get orders for work in the above line of business.

REPAIRING done with despatch.

HORSE-SHOEING partigularly attended to.

T. H. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 18, 1858. 86-1m

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856 6-tf

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUTTER. For sale low for CASH by

P. A. WILEY.
Dec. 24. 71-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 17. 43tf

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 31. 38-

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Nov. 28. 62-

FOR SALE.

A PLEASANT RESIDENCE in the country, one mile and a quarter from the Market House. The Tract of Land contains 34 acres. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary outhouses; well of excellent water in the yard; good garden, &c. Terms moderate; for further particulars apply to P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 82-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.
Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.,

where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.
Oct. 14. 51-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL

TO BE CLOSED!

THE subscribers will close the above named Hotel on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH next: And will open another House for the entertainment of their customers and the travelling public, of which due notice will be given in this and other papers.

F. N. ROBERTS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, '58 83tf
Carolinian copy.

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating. GEO. CROMARTIE.
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.
Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

SECOND STOCK!

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving THEIR SECOND STOCK FOR THIS SEASON, embracing,—

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Made-up Clothing,

which they invite the attention of Wholesale buyers generally.

B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct'r 6, 1857. 49-tf

FALL 1857.

New and Cheap Goods!

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general supply of Dry Goods, among which are splendid Dress Goods, with every article in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at a small advance for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fayetteville, Sept'r 26, 1857. 46-tf

New Stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept'r 28.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857. 26-tf

I. M. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Admitted to be THE BEST and MOST DURABLE Machine made.

THE Subscriber has taken an agency for the sale of these Machines, and having used them for 18 months, can say there can be no doubt that every family or planter, having from 10 to 15 persons to clothe, will find them very profitable: a good operator being able to do as much and as good sewing with this Machine in ONE day as can be done by hand in TEN.

Persons wishing to purchase can see two of these machines in use at my factory

Circulars giving full description and prices will be furnished gratis on application. Orders solicited.

A. A. McKETHAN, Agent.
Dec'r 26, 1857. 71-3m

Cheese, Lard and Bacon, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Mackerel and Salmon, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

100 Bbls. Lime, best quality, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Molasses and Syrup, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Coffee, Sugar, Salt and Rice, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Powder, Shot, Caps and Guns, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs and Sheeting, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Candles, Soap and Potash, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

DRY GOODS.

A GOOD STOCK well assorted, for sale cheap, by W. H. CARVER.

Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Soda and Saleratus, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Dried Apples, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

10 FIRKINS of GOSHEN BUTTER,
50 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes,
125 Boxes of Cheese,
100 " Adamantine Candles.

C. E. LEETE.
Feb'y 8, 1858. 83-1m
Presbyterian copy.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us either by Note, or Account, are earnestly requested to call and pay up, by the 1st of January.

After the 15th of January, we intend to resort to more reliable means than dunning for the collection of amounts due us.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 10, 1857. 67-

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.
Manchester P. O.
Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.
April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish,—convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.
Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL: and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY
Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.
Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1855. tf

LAW BOOKS.

SEDGWICK on the Statutory and Constitutional Law, Chitty on Pleading; Newland on Contracts; Phillipps and Amos on Evidence; Stephen on Pleading, Mitford's Chancery Pleadings; Hill on Trustees; Lube's Equity Pleading; Adams's Equity, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS *BOOKS.*

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols.; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols.; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm. Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works, Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey: The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols.; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott: Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David: The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c, in various styles.

E. J. HALE & SON.

LAW BOOKS.

DOMAT'S Civil Law;
Roscoe's Crim. Evidence;
Chitty on Contracts;
" " Criminal Law;
" " Pleading;
Stephen on Ditto.;
Chitty on the Law of Carriers;
Selwyn's Nisi Prius,—Am. Notes;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
" Landlord and Tenant;
" on Contracts;
" Leading Cases;
Story on Conflict of Law;
" Equity Jurisprudence;
" on Sales;
" on Partnership;
" Equity Pleadings;
" on Contracts;
Fearne on Remainders;
Edwards on Bailments;
Byles' on Bills;
Tayler's Law Glossary;
Dart on Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate;
Broom's Legal Maxims;
" Commentaries on the Com. Law;
Adams's Equity;
" on Ejectment;
Burrill on Circum. Evidence;
" Law Dictionary
Leading Cases in Equity;
Tidd's Practice—Am. Notes;
Hill on Trustees, " "
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